Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

[illegible] United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

J. W. HAMPTON & S. C. CRAWFORD.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly a *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariable in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise [illegible] in for publication, must be [illegible] tions desired, or they will be [illegible] ed accordingly. [illegible] to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the [illegible] in every instance, and collected as other [illegible].

"Circulate the [illegible]"

CHEAP CASH [illegible]

[illegible] MECKLENBURG JE[illegible] published at Charlotte, [illegible] furnished to [illegible] payable [illegible] will be sent [illegible] being paid [illegible] the great [illegible] makes [illegible]

[illegible] Ardently [illegible] cratic party [illegible] spare no exertion [illegible] principles in the [illegible] Nation. And [illegible] come forth and [illegible] patronage and [illegible]

In addition to [illegible] AN will contain selections [illegible] culture, the arts and sciences [illegible] the news of the day [illegible] miscellaneous reading [illegible]

EXTRA OFFERS TO CLUBS!

As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every *new* subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, $17, to a club of 50, at $37, and a club of 100, at $50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper *seven months!* The money to be paid before the papers are sent. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,
Charlotte, N. C

March, 1844.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares south west of the courthouse.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Political.

The South in Danger.

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE.

Address of the Democratic Association, Washington, D. C

"There never was a period when the South was in so much danger as at this moment. To procure the Abolition vote for Henry Clay, we will show that the Whig party of the North, their leading presses, legislative bodies, and statesmen, have denounced the South, they have held up slavery as a crime, they have promised a speedy [illegible] to effect its overthrow with the Abolitionists, and have joined with them in holding up the South to obloquy and contempt. The means used by this new coalition are to represent the people of the South to their sister States and to the world, as disgraced and degraded by the institution of slavery, and as unworthy of Christian communion and social intercourse. Already this demoniac feeling has dissolved the Methodist Church, and other American churches are threatened with a similar fate. The object is to *taboo the South*, to render us infamous, to put the mark of Cain upon our forehead, and to deprive us of character, as the means of despoiling us of property afterwards. Men of the South, the [illegible] to disgrace and degrade you and your children forever. That such a party exists in the North, is conceded. They denounce you in their [illegible], petitions, and speeches, as man-stealers, as [illegible], as flesh jobbers, as slave breeders, as [illegible] criminals, as vile and infamous, as unworthy of [illegible] social communion, and finally, as exis[illegible] sufferance as a part of the Union — [illegible] shall demonstrate, the party which [illegible] the South, is courted by the Whig [illegible] North, if they are assured [illegible] by the Whigs of the North, that their views [illegible] those of the Abolitionists, that they [illegible] different means to accomplish the [illegible] abolition of slavery will be [illegible] by the election of Clay the[illegible] not continue united [illegible] Whigs of the North, who thus [illegible] to disgrace and degrade [illegible] leading Whig statesmen of the North [illegible] culprits and criminals, and imme[illegible] ceasing their denunciation, your avowed enemies are nominated and elected as Governors, as members of Congress, and of the State Legislature, by the Whig party of the North, can you continue united with such a party, and if you do, are not your votes joined with those of your enemies in subjecting you to disgrace and degradation. But let us to the proof; And we extract from the National Intelligencer republished in [illegible] the following address on the subject of Texas, by twenty one members of Congress, *all* friends of Mr. Clay, *all* of whom, since their condemnation of you, have been sustained by the united vote of the Whigs of the North.

"We hesitate not to say, that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it," but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *particeps criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States *regarded as an evil and a curse*, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution."

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Seth M Gates, of New York; William Slade, of Vermont; William B Calhoun, of Massachusetts; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; Sherlock J Andrews, of Ohio; Nathaniel B Borden, of Massachusetts; Thomas C Chittenden, of New York; John Mattocks, of Vermont; Christopher Morgan, of New York; Joshua M. Howard, of Michigan; Victory Birdseye, of New York; Thomas A Tomlinson, of New York; Staley N. Clark, of New York; Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts; Archibald L Linn, of New York; Thomas W Williams, of Connecticut; Truman Smith, of Connecticut; David Bronson, of Maine; George N Briggs, of Massachusetts; and Hiland Hall, of Vermont.

Washington, March 3 1843

Of the Whig members of Congress, who signed this address, (for it was scorned and denounced by the Democrats,) each one was elected by the Whig party, each of them is still a whig, an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and each of them has been sustained since this denounciation of the South by his Whig constituents of the North, thus endorsing these libels upon us and our institutions. These Whig members of Congress denounced slavery "as an evil and a curse," as an institution "unjust," "injurious to the interests and *abhorrent* to the feelings of the people of the free States," and, finally, they declared that the attempt to sustain it by the annexation of Texas, would "fully justify a dissolution of the Union" If these charges are true, they disgrace and degrade the South Yet they were made by 21 leading Whig friends of Mr. Clay, in Congress, and endorsed subsequently by their Whig constituents. Nearly all of these twenty one members were sustained for re-election by their Whig constituents; or those who did not return again to Congress, they elevated to higher stations. Thus, Mattocks, in September, 1843 and Slade, in Sept., 1844, were elected by the Whigs as Governors of Vermont, and Briggs, in Nov., 1843, as Governor of Massachusetts. Such are the allies with whom the Whigs of the South are asked to co-operate in the election of Henry Clay. Such is the party in the North whom the Whigs of the South are asked to place in power, [by] sustaining the enemies who denounce, instead of [thei]r friends, the Democracy of the North, who s[upport] and defend the South and their institutions.

Mr Giddings, of Ohio, one of the twenty-one Whig members of Congress who issued the above address, in his speech in Congress, on the 1st May, 1844, against the annexation of Texas, says:

"A long life of public service, in which he (Mr. Clay,) has shown himself honest and independent, gives the country the best possible assurance that he will maintain the rights to which I have alluded, and will *wipe* [illegible] brought upon our national character, by attempting to make slavery and the slave-trade a subject of national support. Mr. Birney, if elected, and were in possession of Mr. Clay's talents and experience, COULD DO NO MORE." W. H. Seaward the last Whig Governor of New York, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Clay, who speaks and writes in the name, and with the sanction, of the entire Whig party of New York. The New York Tribune, a leading whig and Clay organ, of August 5, 1844, to the Whig mass meeting of Waterville, published and endorsed by them as a part of their proceedings, in which he says: "Our adversaries, the Democrats,) are broken up in their central councils and in their caucus cohesion. They have committed themselves, beyond retreat, to the extension and fortification of human slavery"—that is, to the *acquisition of Texas*, and he concludes by saying:—"Once compel our countrymen to admit that the WHIG PARTY are, *as they truly are*, the PARTY OF EMANCIPATION [and] of progress, and we shall no longer have to contend [for] any portion of our fellow-citizens that [would s]trike down the arm which upholds republican institutions, and controls them for the public [good]."

In his speech of [illegible] July, 1844, to the great Whig Syracuse Convention of New York, and received by them with [resou]nded applause, Governor Seward says to the portion present who were Abolitionists: "I have always believed and trusted, that the Whigs of America would come up to the ground you have so nobly assumed. Not that I supposed, or believed, they would [illegible] at once, or from the same impulses, reach that ground. But that the progress of events would surely bring them there, and they would assume it cheerfully. That consummation has come. All that is due to the Whigs of the United States, in regard to policy, to principle and administration, is now involved in your own favorite, in the present issue, the admission of Texas into the Union. You [illegible] generous, and triumphant [illegible] on the very ground to which you have invited [illegible] and for not assuming which, prematurely [illegible] them;" and he adds: "[illegible] the extension of slavery, all depend on the annexation of Texas. How, then, can any *friend of emancipation* vote for (Polk) the Texas candidate, or withhold his vote from (Clay) the Whig candidate, without exhibiting the mere caprice of faction.' Such are the open appeals of the Whigs of the North, through their meetings, presses, and leaders, to the Abolitionists, to vote for Mr. Clay, and overthrow slavery. The Sentinel says: "What gives Gov. Seward some show of right to endorse for the opinions of Henry Clay, is that, in all probability in case of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency Mr. Seward has been designated to fill the responsible office of Secretary of State." Gov Seward's letter, giving the pledge of Mr Clay, dated Auburn, June 12, 1844, and addressed to the Central Whig committee of the State of Vermont, is as follows: "Renominate John Mattocks, (for Governor,) or if, for his convenience, or the public interest, it be convenient to change, then nominate some such true liberty-loving Whig, and renew your declaration that the extension of human slavery is at war with *the principles of the* WHIG PARTY, and that NEGRO EMANCIPATION is among the great works to which THAT PARTY is devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo from the green mountains will be the *most cheering sound that ever reached (Mr. Clay)* THE SAGE OF ASHLAND." Well, the Whigs of Vermont did nominate for Governor, Wm. Slade, a most bitter Abolitionist, and did renew their Abolition resolutions. Mr Slade was, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, one of his confidential clerks, and in his letter of July, 1844, accepting the nomination of the Whigs for Governor of Vermont, Mr. Slade says: "I rejoice to say that I believe *Henry Clay has, and will do more to* ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THIS UNION *than any other man.*" In his letter to the Whig mass convention of Sheldon, of 13th July, 1844, published and endorsed by them, Mr. Slade says: "The *Whig party* occupy, at this moment, a position of unparalleled interest.—Besides their advocacy of the measures to which they have long been committed, they constitute, to all present practical purposes, the *true 'Liberty party'*—because with their great leader, they are coming to the rescue of the Union, by resisting the consummation of a scheme, whose avowed object is, to augment the power of slavery, and fasten its rule irrevocably on the country.

"But there is a new and fearfully important question which has been suddenly thrown before the country, to be decided in the present contest. I mean the question of annexing a foreign nation to our Confederacy—a question involving, as it seems to me, *nothing less than the very existence of this Union.* The consummation of this project, which awaits the triumph of our opponents in this year's contest, will be tantamount to an act *declaring the Union dissolved;*" and Mr. Slade adds: "I need not say that the success of our opponents in this Presidential election would be the success of this measure. Their candidate has been selected for the express purpose of carrying it. He is committed to it irrevocably. And where is Henry Clay? *Opposed to it*, and opposed for *reasons of perpetual force*." The leading Whig organ of New York, the Tribune, characterizes this letter as "a commanding expression of lofty sentiments and important truths." The same paper of the 6th July, contains the letter of June, 1844 of John Reed, the Whig Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, in which, after denouncing Polk and Dallas as "ultra immediate re-annexation Texas men," denouncing the Texas letter of Mr. Walker, Senator from Mississippi, as a bold and ingenious appeal to ignorance and prejudice and a "slander upon the free negroes," and describing Mr Walker as the "President maker, the master spirit who dictated and controlled the measures and result of the Baltimore Convention," Governor Reed says: "Massachusetts is anxious to prevent the annexation of Texas, because such annexation would be a palpable violation of the Constitution; *because it would increase, and enlarge, and perpetuate the slave territory and slave power.*

They will endeavor, and I have no doubt will be successful, in giving their electoral vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, for President and Vice President." "They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, [and] above all things would avoid the secret, cunning, insidious, base machinations of the Texas policy of this day of dishonor and disgrace."

"Will you, who denominate yourselves of the Liberty party, examine and consider the points and suggestions I have ventured to make. I beg you to come to the rescue. Participate in the great revolution and reform which I trust in God is about to take place. You cannot choose Mr Birney.—We are, as far as I know, agreed in our political views, as to the policy of the Government generally, and most assuredly are agreed as to the awful consequences which would inevitably result in the event of the annexation of Texas. If Mr Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed I repeat, unite with us and share the glory of defeating the Texas plot, and saving the country.

In reviewing these things, I have often expressed the opinion, that at least a portion of the Liberty party would unite with us in the choice of President and Vice President. *I take satisfaction in cherishing the hope.*

Very respectfully,
JOHN REED."

The New York Tribune of August contains the letter of John Quincy Adams, dated July 29, 1844, in which speaking of what he calls "the slave mongering Texas treaty," and the determination of England to abolish slavery in Texas and thoughout the world, he says:—"We are yet to learn with what ears the sound of the trumpet of slavery was listened to by the British Queen and her ministers. We are yet to learn whether the successors of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleighs and Walsinghams, upon hearing that their avowed purpose to promote universal emancipation and the extinction of slavery upon the earth is to be met by the man jobbers of our own country with exterminating war, will, like craven cowards, turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purpose which they have avowed." At the [illegible] Whig mass meeting [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] Whig United States Senator said: "Does not every stockjobber, and *fleshjobber*, who clamors for annexation, understand perfectly that he aids his objects by choosing Mr. Polk? The election of Mr. Polk will or may annex Texas as a territory. The election of Mr. Clay defeats or postpones it indefinitely. Read his letter upon this subject, observed the broad and *permanent* grounds of exclusion which he there sketches; advert to the *well-weighed* declaration, that so long as any considerable opposition to the measure shall be manifested he will resist it, and you cannot fail to see, that unless you yourselves, unless Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Ohio, should withdraw their opposition, for this term at least you are safe, and all are safe. That letter in my judgment, makes him a title to every anti-Texas vote in America." Such is the view taken by Mr. Choate, the Whig United States Senator from Massachusetts, in favor of Mr Clay, and against Texas, and against the people of the South, whom, in the language of the Abolition journals, he compliments with the title of "FLESHJOBBER."

Mr Webster the great Whig leader in the North, addressed the same meeting, and thus appealed directly to the Abolitionists in favor of Mr Clay:—"If the third party, as it is called, (*the Abolitionists!*) will but *unite with the Whigs* in defeating a measure which *both alike condemn*, then, indeed, the voice of Massachusetts will be heard throughout the Union."—"If there be one person belonging to that third party here, of him I would ask, what he intends to do in this crisis? If there be none, let me request each one of you who may know such a man, to put the question to him when you return home. No one can deny, that to vote for Mr. Polk is to vote for the annexation of Texas, or if he should deny, it is not less true. I tell you, that if Polk is elected, annexation follows inevitably!"—And Mr Webster adds: "The great fundamental everlasting objection to the annexation of Texas, that it is a scheme for the extension of the slavery of the African race." But in a still later speech to the great Whig mass meeting at Boston Common, on the 19th September, Mr. Webster said: "There is no disguising it. It is either Polk and Texas, or neither Polk nor Texas. On the other side is Henry Clay His opinions have been expressed on this subject of Texas." "Well, then, gentlemen, I for one, say that under the present circumstances of the case, I give my vote heartily for Mr. Clay; and I say I give it, among other reasons, because he is pledged against Texas. With his opinions on more incidental points, I do not now mean to hold any controversy I hold, unquestionably, that the annexation of Texas does tend, and will tend to the existence and perpetuation of African slavery, and the tyranny of race over race on this continent, and therefore I will not go for it." "Henry Clay has said that he is against annexation unless it is called for by *the common consent of the country*, and that he is against Texas being made a new province against the wishes of any *considerable number* of these States Till then he holds himself bound to oppose annexation. Here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand. He is a man of honor and truth, and will redeem his pledge. Yes, gentlemen, we take him at his word, and he dare not forfeit that word."

This speech of Mr. Webster is since Mr. Clay's last Texas letter, and in no one of which does he withdraw his pledge against the annexation of Texas," "if opposed by any considerable number of States;" and, as the Whig States of the North will forever oppose it. Mr Webster says "here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand." Mr. Webster might have added as other Whig orators of the North have done, that UNLESS MEXICO CONSENTS, Mr Clay is also pledged to oppose the annexation of Texas Now, Mexico, with her debt of eighty-four millions of dollars, due England, is as completely under British influence as if she were a British province; and to ask the consent of Mexico, is to ask the consent of England, which we all know will never be granted. Among the items of news brought by a late steam packet from England, and republished in the National Intelligencer is the following official announcement: "The Queen (Victoria) has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III, on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico" Such are the honors conferred by England on Santa Anna for threatening war upon this country, if we persisted in the annexation of Texas. And we are to ask the consent of Santa Anna, now a British nobleman. Well, then, might Mr. Webster say, that the pledge of Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas would never be forfeited, for a considerable number of the States would forever oppose the annexation; and Mexico, governed by the counsels of England, would never consent to it; and were not this pledge of Mr. Clay certain and reliable, he would never receive the support of the Whigs of the North. Among the reasons urged by Mr. Clay against the annexation of Texas, are the legislative resolutions of Massachusetts and Vermont. Now, on what grounds do these States oppose the annexation? Upon Abolition and anti-slavery grounds. Thus the Legislature of Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Texas, upon the ground, as set forth in their first set of resolutions, that it would "strengthen and extend the evils of a system [slavery] which is unjust in itself, in striking contrast with the theory of our institutions, and condemned by the moral sentiment of mankind." Vermont in her legislative resolutions, "solemnly protests against the annexation of Texas in any form," and against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and "instructs her Senators "to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States.

The Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont pass resolutions against the annexation of Texas upon the very strongest Anti-slavery and Abolition grounds, and Mr. Clay approves, endorses, adopts, and sustains them, by referring to these resolutions as a sufficient reason of itself against the annexation of Texas. The doctrines of the Whig Legislatures of the North is, that slavery is a crime and a disgrace, and that the slaveholding States are not fit associates for the free States of the North; and Mr Clay adopts unequivocally these resolutions, by giving them as an insuperable objection to the annexation. And now how stands the case? By the last census, the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The Senate is still equally divided, but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as *free States*, and if Florida were admitted at the same time it would make a majority against us in the Senate. The only hope of the South, then, is the annexation of Texas, which would give South a majority in the Senate, whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of Abolition in the (North) would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr Clay were not opposed to annexation, the whole Whig party of the North, are and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be. But is his course free from censure on this subject? Without referring again to his adoption of the Vermont and Massachusetts anti-Texas and anti slavery resolutions as the ground of his action in opposing annexation, let us examine further his course on this subject. In the life of Mr. Clay, by his confidential friend and chosen biographer, Mr. Prentice, of Louisville, he says: "He (Mr. Clay,) has been *the slave's friend* through life In all stations has he pleaded the cause of *African freedom*, without fear from high or low. To him, more than to any other individual, is owing that great revolution which has taken place on this subject. A revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward until they reach the goal of universal freedom." He almost endeavored to dissever Kentucky from the South, by proposing to insert in her Constitution a clause for "the prospective eradication of slavery from the State, by means of a gradual emancipation of those held in bondage." See his life, by his friend Epes Sargent, pp. 5 16. Where the South would have been with Kentucky against them on the question of abolition, let the present posture of affairs and the events of the last few years answer. Nor has Mr. Clay changed his opinion on this subject, for he would not only take Kentucky, but Virginia also, from the South, and leave them in a feeble and a defenceless minority. In his speech of the 20th January, 1827, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Mr Clay said: "If I could be instrumental in eradicating (slavery) this DEEPEST STAIN upon the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it by foreign nations If I could only be instrumental in ridding off this FOUL BLOT that revered State (Virginia) that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not change the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror." Page 326

In his speech in the Senate on the 9th March, 1836, recorded in Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, vol. 12, part 1st, page 786, Mr. Clay said. "He contended that as neither Virginia nor Maryland, nor both combined, could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the power, *without limitation or restriction*, existed only in Congress;" and in the debate in the Senate, January 11, 1838, "Mr Clay thought the Senator from South Carolina would not declare that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District or Territories." But the Senator from South Carolina did deny the power, as does Mr. Polk and every Southern Senator.—It is said, however, Mr. Clay deems it inexpedient to exercise the power; but, as he opposes the exercise of the veto power on questions of expediency, what safeguard would the South have in his views on this subject, when he distinctly informs the Abolitionists that Congress

does possess the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the United States. On the 9th March 1836, Mr. Clay voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the reception of Abolition petitions. Senate journal, page 210. On the 21 of June, 1836, he voted against the engrossment of the bill preventing the transmission of incendiary Abolition documents through the mail; and on the 8th June, 1836, he voted against the passage of that bill, so important to the safety of the South. See Senate journal of that year, pages 400 and 415. In his speech at Lexington, Kentucky, in September, 1836, printed under his own eye, in one of his friendly presses, the Lexington Intelligencer, and also printed in Nile's Register of the 17th September, 1836, Mr. Clay says: "I consider slavery as a curse, a curse to the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract it is all wrong, and no possible contingency can make right." Here Mr. Clay deliberately denounces slavery as "a *curse*," "a *wrong*, a *grievous wrong to the slave*;" and to cap the climax he adds, *no possible contingency can make it right*. What stronger encouragement can Abolition ask than this? Men of the South, do you consider that you, as charged by Mr. Clay, are offering "grievous wrong to the slave?" If so, write irrevocable sentence of your own acknowledged guilt and self-degradation, by electing to the highest office in your gift, the very man who has thus condemned, rebuked, and denounced you.—And when you have done the deed, and the rejoicing shouts of Vermont, and Massachusetts, and the other Whig States of the North, triumphant, by your aid, over your friends the prostrate Democracy of the North, shall proclaim to you, in the language of your President, ABOLISH SLAVERY, which you yourselves will thus have declared, "A GRIEVOUS WRONG TO THE SLAVE," "AND NO POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY CAN MAKE IT RIGHT," what will be your answer, and how self condemnation? Reflect, then, Whigs, of the South, our brethren and fellow-citizens, pause and consider well all the dreadful consequences, before you sink us all together into one common abyss of ruin and degradation.

JAMES TOWLES, Chairman.
C. P. SENGSTACK, Secretary.
Washington City, Sept. 25, 1844.

From the Globe.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND EX-GOVERNOR SEWARD CO-OPERATING WITH CASIUS M. CLAY TO WORK THE ABOLITIONISTS INTO THE BELIEF THAT HENRY CLAY IS AN ABOLITIONIST.

While Henry Clay himself has been writing letter after letter to the South, abusing the abolitionists, and spreading there his insulting address to M. Mendenhall, the abolitionist, and his speech in Congress, denouncing them as seeking to visit conflagration and bloodshed upon the domicils of the South,—he has a posse of missionaries in the North, representing him as an enemy to the annexation of Texas because it is slave State, and assuring them that he is at war with slavery in all the States. This is the cue which Mr. Webster gives at the meeting in which Mr. Cassius M. Clay was introduced to declare his errand from his kinsman. He said:

"I shall heartily give my vote to Henry Clay—among other things, because he is PLEDGED *against the annexation of Texas. With the opinions he has expressed in his speeches and letters, there can be no controversy on this point.* Those opinions are my opinions. He holds, and I hold, distinctly, that annexation must and does tend to the extension, promulgation and perpetuation of slavery. If there be any here, any elsewhere, who think that annexation can advance the freedom of any one, (I care not of what color, for I would regard those of all colors,) from that man I must differ. With me, annexation must be opposed, firmly, openly, and steadily."

This has given direction to the whig orators of the North. In all directions, it seems to be followed. In many of the congressional districts in that quarter, more definite grounds in favor of abolition are taken. We have before us the proceedings of the whig congressional convention in the St Lawrence district in New York. They are ushered to the public in the Frontier Sentinel, (a Clay paper, published at Ogdenburgh, New York, under date of August 26,) with the following among other remarks:

"We ask our friends to read the proceedings of our congressional convention, held at Antwerp, last week. ABOLITIONISTS, read those resolutions; read the address, and from it learn the character of the man whose name is presented for your suffrages to represent you in Congress. He will not vote for the *gag law*; he will not tell you that the right of petition is a *humbug*!"

This is followed by an assault upon Hon. Preston King, one of the best and most useful members of the present House. Among the resolutions published we find the following:

"*Resolved*, That, for the first time in the political annals of our country, the question of enlarging the bounds of *human slavery*, by the violent and dishonorable acquisition of a foreign slave territory, has been dragged into a canvass for the presidency; and the leaders of a once great party, claiming to hold *themselves* and *their measures* up to the world as the purest exemplars of civil liberty—the only true embodiment of the principles of simple 'democracy'—have, openly, and without shame, made the perpetual bondage of *man*, made, in the image of God, a test of adherence to a democratic *administration* of a FREE government.

"*Resolved*, That, while we cherish and enjoin a faithful adherence to and maintenance of the individual rights of the several States under the national compact, we remonstrate, in the name of the deeply outraged moral feeling of mankind, against a vile project (the annexation of Texas) which must inevitably induce the northern slave States to become *slave-breeding States*. In the name of patriotism, we protest against opening, under the sanctions of 'democracy,' any new field for the propagation of slavery, or traffic in human flesh; and, in the name of humanity, in the name of those heroes and sages who achieved by their perils and blood the freedom we enjoy, we protest against and denounce *that* spurious and inglorious 'democracy' whose slogan cry heralds the forging of *new* and *enduring chains* for the oppressed of the earth."

In the address we find the following, in which they speak of James G. Hopkins, their candidate for Congress:

"He will ever oppose such contemptible and anti-democratic subserviency to the *prejudices* and passions of a particular section of the republic as is implied in the odious 21st rule (so called) of the present Congress, to the establishment of which your present representative contributed, and will set his face like flint against the whole *treasonable* and *infamous annexation plot*; but he will be always prompt and ready to repel aggression from abroad, whether on the *Territory* of *Oregon*, or on the shores of *Scholesser!*"

The italics and capitals are as we find them.—The proceedings of this convention have been followed by the mission of ex-Governor Seward in the northern and other parts of the State of New York, whose efforts have been almost solely directed to the subject of abolition. The several reports of his speeches which have reached us all concur in saying that even Gerry Smith and Birney never exerted themselves more thoroughly in favor of abolition than the ex-governor. He appeals to the Clay whigs to come to the rescue, and vote for the whig candidates. He claims that this question is the *great question* and should override all others: and that the only way to avoid being guilty of high crime of treason to God and man, is to come out and vote for Clay and Frelighuysen, Fillmore and Hopkins. At Ogdensburgh, as we are informed on good authority, Governor Seward denounced all who hold slaves as wicked aristocrats, who could hardly expect salvation in a future world. He gave a decided preference to the aristocracy of the Old World, and to the aristocracy of wealth here, to those whom he called "SOUTHERN SLAVE ARISTOCRATS." No epithet was too severe to be heaped upon them. If the whigs wished to avoid all association with men of such abhorred character, then they must vote the whig ticket. To give force and effect to these insidious attempts to bring abolition votes into rank and file of whigery it has been given out along the track which his Excellency pursues that Cassius M. Clay, a nephew of Henry Clay, is an abolitionist, and that he is undoubtedly speaking his relative's real sentiments, and it is insinuated that he speaks by his authority. The small whig lecturers are taking their cue from their ex-governor, and attempting to carry out his plans.—Comment on these movements is scarcely necessary. A desperate game is being played by Mr. Clay's friends to secure the vote of the abolitionists, without which they have no expectation of success. Unless Mr. Clay can secure the vote of the friends of Texas at the South, and of the abolitionists of the North, he well knows that he cannot receive even a respectable vote for the Presidedcy. Hence he writes letters to the South and West by which he expects to secure the vote of the friends of annexation in those quarters. But it will not do to write *letters* entirely contradictory to the North—and hence the scheme of sending the whig leaders over every portion of the northern States, to preach anti-annexation and abolitionism, and to endeavor to induce the Birney men to come to the support of Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay's game is *to cheat both North and South into his support.* The great point with him is to secure votes to make him president. If he did not authorize it Cassius M. Clay would not be traversing the North, trying to make terms to bring the abolitionists into the support of his relative. If Mr. Clay is sincere in his letters to the South, why this northern mission? Why are his whig friends there making such unparalleled efforts to secure the much-needed assistance of the friends of Birney? If he is sincere in these northern movements, then why does he write so many letters to the South in favor of annexation, and against the abolitionists? Every candid man must see that the motive is to obtain votes by false pretences from the ranks of two parties. No honest man will do this. We appeal to the South to say whether they will approve of Mr. Clay's northern movement as developed in the action of his whig friends there? We ask the abolitionists whether they will abandon their own chosen candidate to come to the help of one who, at the South, holds them up to so much scorn, ridicule and contempt?

Insincerity marks every step of Mr. Clay's efforts for the presidency. Those who have stood by him for more than twenty years in his vain struggles for that office are readily cheated, defrauded and sacrificed, to accomplish his purposes. New promises are held out only to be forfeited, and new expectations raised only to be disappointed. We ask candid men of all parties calmly to consider Mr. Clay's present movements, and say whether they can conscientiously aid them. Will they not prefer the frank, fearless, manly and sincere course of honest James K. Polk?

Fifteen days Later form England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, arrived at her wharf at East Boston yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock. She made the passage form Liverpool in 13½ days. She brings intelligence of release of the great O'Connell and his associates, who were confined in prison for treason.—The face of Europe appears to be tranquil. The *masses* are still suffering under the rod of despotism, and the FEW rioting and ruling in luxurious magnificence.

Liberation of O'Connell!—Reversal of the Judgment of the Court!—The most important news brought by this steamer is the liberation of the Irish patriot O'Connell, and his companions in captivity. This event will be heralded by millions of freemen in the New World, with the most enthusiastic joy. The European Times says:

"Our American readers will not be less surprised than were the inhabitants of the British Isles, at the reversal, by the House of Lords, of the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, the circumstances attending which have been as extraordinary as they were unlooked for. Few events have caused greater excitement. Upon the people, whose leader Mr. O'Connell is, the effect has been astounding. The proceedings connected with the monster trial, from their first commencement to their final close by the decision of the highest court of judicature in the empire, will figure in the page of history as the most singular in their character, and the most unfortunate in their results, ever instituted by a government."

The same paper remarks: "The sensation which the news produced in London and the other large towns where it became known, has rarely been equally in modern days."

Public Feeling in Ireland.—The excitement in Dublin, when it became known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Irish Court, was intense. Great crowds had assembled on Kingston pier. The packet arrived before 5 o'clock; some repeal agents on board, holding up white flags, inscribed, "Judment reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is freed!"—the crowd hurrahed—the news spread—and cheers re-echoed throughout the city.

The order for the liberation of the traversers reached Dublin on Friday the 6th ult., on the evening of which O'Connell left the prison privately, accompanied by his sons John and Daniel. The other traversers also left in the course of the day. O'Connell was soon recognized; and as he passed along, a crowd collected and followed him, forming a great concourse when they all had reached Marion square. Having gained his home, he come out into the balcony, and made a short speech, containing little besides an expression of thanks for the tranquility which the people had maintained during his incarceration. On being dismissed, the crowd quietly dispersed.

On the following day Mr. O'Connell having returned to the prison, an immense procession was got up, comprising all the trades of Dublin, and the great Liberator was drawn in splendid car from the place of his confinement to his home.

The procession is described as being magnificent and beautiful, and it passed through the greater part of Dublin.

Having entered his own ho[use], Mr. O'Connell mounted the balcony, and addre[ssed] the people. In the course of his speech, he sa[id]:

"This is a great day for Ir[eland]—(tremendous cheering)—a day of justice. All that we ever desired was justice; and we have got an instalment of it at any rate. The plans of the wicked and the conspiracy of the oppressor—the foul mismanagement of the jury panel—the base conspiracy against the lives, the liberties, and the constitutional rights of the public—have all, blessed be God, been defeated."

England and France.—An apprehension of a collision between these two powers is at an end.—The Tahiti questions has been settled, and it is now definitely fixed that Louis Phillipe is to visit England, and pay a visit to his "Royal sister," in the beginning of October.

The war between France and Morocco is at an end.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts in England is satisfactory.

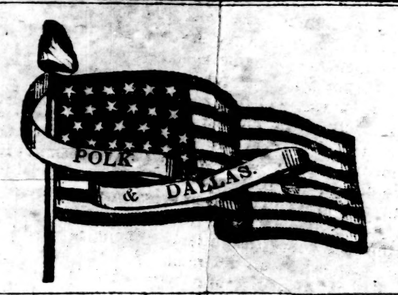
The Lisbon corn monopoly is destroyed by royal decree. By this most beneficial measure, the price of bread will be reduced one third.

The export of flour and wheat from Canada to England has greatly increased this year. To the 9th August last year, 50,000 barrels of flour and and 15,000 bushels of wheat were exported; this year, 307,000 bushels of flour and 237,000 bushels of wheat.

France, like England, is suffering from rural conflagrations. There are many fires and destruction of much property, while the inhabitants are alarmed by prevalence of incendiarism. Forty houses have been burnt by one fire at Crach.

A clerk in the Bank of England, and another in Customs, have obtained a fraudulent transfer of £8000 consols with which they have absconded.

A painful degree of alarm has been created in some parts of Bedfordshire, owing to the arrival of those incendiary outrages which spread dismay through the district last winter.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

Democratic Republican Nomination
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG,
2d do HENRY I. TOOLE,
3d do AB. W. VENABLE,
4th do GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th do WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th do DAVID REID,
7th do JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th do DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th do WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER,
10th do GEORGE BOWER,
11th do A. F. GASTON.

Election on Monday the 4th of November.

☞ The friends of Majr. PATRICK J. WILSON, of Mecklenburg county, announce him a candidate for Major-General of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, vice Gen. Edney resigned.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JOHN G BYNUM, of Rutherford county, a candidate for Major-General of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, vice Gen. Edney, resigned.

ADMIRABLE TRACT.

From a friend, we have received the first of a series of political Tracts to be issued in Charleston, S. C., by the Republican Party of that patriotic State. This Tract comprises the able letter of Langdon Cheves, published in our last paper, the free trade speech and Resolutions of Daniel Webster, at Boston, in 1820, Mr. Bancroft's able speech on the Tariff, recently delivered at New York, and Gen. Jackson's late letter on the annexation of Texas. We cannot now forego the pleasure of laying before our readers the following Resolutions. Recollect, they were penned and offered by *Daniel Webster*, and adopted by a public meeting in Boston, in 1820. They are exactly what the Democracy now contend for on this subject:

The following resolutions were offered by DANIEL WEBSTER, at a town meeting in Boston, in 1820, and were adopted by the inhabitants as expressive of their views on the subject of "protection" to manufactures:

"*Resolved*, That we have regarded, with pleasure, the establishment and success of manufactures among us, and consider their growth, when natural and spontaneous, *and not the effect of a system of bounties and protection*, as an evidence of general wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That relying on the ingenuity, enterprise, and skill of our fellow-citizens, we believe that all manufactures adapted to our character and circumstances will be introduced and extended as soon, and as far, as will promote the interests, without any further protection than they now receive.

Resolved, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of government; but that *taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class of men, are equally inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution, and with sound judgment.*

Resolved, That the supposition that, until the proposed tariff, or some similar measure be adopted, we are, and shall be, dependent on foreigners for the means of subsistence and defence, is, in our opinion, altogether fallacious and fanciful, and derogatory to the character of this nation.

Resolved, That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefitted by that tariff, *favor great capitalists rather than personal industry or the owners of small capital, and therefore we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.*

Resolved, That the proposition, [illegible] discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, *the farmer must give more than he now does for all he buys, and receives less for all he sells.*

Resolved, That the imposition of duties, which now are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages the practice of smuggling.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the proposed tariff, and the principles upon which it is avowedly formed, would, if adopted have a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommended them, to *diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.*"

☞ Long faces are the order of the day here now, among our whig friends. Ask them the news from the elections—they havn't had any papers lately. A leading whig of the county came to town the other day, and after seeing all the papers, went home and told some of his whig neighbors that he had seen a passenger in the stage, who said "parties about even in Georgia"—he knew nothing from Pennsylvania or New Jersey, &c.,—of course not. Poor fellows, they'll not get any more election news shortly.

Put it up boys!—We observe that our Democratic friends in Lincoln intend raising a splended hickory pole 200 feet high in the Town of Lincolnton on the 19th inst. They are to have a great parade on the occasion. Go it, boys—wish we could be with you, We'll go a hat on 900 majority for Polk and Dallas in Lincoln and Catawba on the 4th November.—Where is the Coon who will take us up?

MORE SLANDER AGAINST OUR CANDIDATE, JAMES K. POLK!

Doomed to inevitable defeat, as every breeze clearly proves to them, the federalists are starting slanders against JAMES K POLK, every day, and of every possible character. We have exposed their base charge of Toryism against his grandfather: we have also exposed the base forgery and slander started against him by the abolitionists of the north, and re-echoed by the Whig press in the South, that he branded his negroes, and now we have another of a still more gross character, to refute.

A gentleman at Jefferson, Indiana, whose name we have, imforms us that it is charged there, that JAMES K. POLK is a *Bastard*, and that no one can tell who his father was! Well, this beats all!—First, he is the son of an "old Tory," who brands all his negroes on the shoulder with the letters "J K. P.;"—then he is "a Bastard," and no one knows who his father was! Freemen of Mecklenburg—freemen of North Carolina! honest men of all parties! these acts of rank injustice to one whose lineage is well known, and whose moral life challenges reproach, and who has served his country faithfully in many offices of high distinction? In North Carolina, JAMES K. POLK is the grandson of a Tory:—In Indiana, he is a *Bastard*, and no one knows who his father was—how can these charges be reconciled? Probably, however, the late elections will explain. From the results of these elections, the presumption may be raised, that JAMES K. POLK has no father—at least in this country—that he belongs to the Ephraimites, and was miraculously raised up to scourge the wicked 'coons of these days, as Joshua, whom we believe was descended from that tribe, was raised up to scourge the abominably wicked Canaanites of his day. Is this why he is now called a Bastard. We say, from the result of the late elections, such an opinion of his origin *might* be formed, *by coonery.*

But stop—we have it. Cannot the federal scavengers of this region get up some certificates and send them out to Indiana, proving that James K Polk was actually a Bastard? Or, probably, they had better get up some certificates, and have them sworn to, that James K. Polk's race became extinct in swimming Ramsour's mill pond during the revolution, and send them on to the approaching Barbacue in Tennessee, so that the 'coon who is to swim the mill-pond may swim understandingly.

CLAY COURTING *the* ABOLITIONISTS.

We ask the serious attention of the people of the South to the article we this day publish from the *Globe*, showing the operations of *Cassius M. Clay*, and Henry Clay's friend, Gov. *Seward*, in New York, in persuading these fanatics to vote for Clay for President. There can now be no doubt that the whigs are forming a firm and open alliance with all the poisonous factions of the North, to promote the election of Henry Clay. They have openly bargained with, and joined those incendiaries, the miscalled "Native Americans," and they are almost as open and bold in their overtures to the Abolitionists. What say Southern slaveholders to voting for a man for President whose close personal and political friends at the North preach up that he is opposed to the annexation of Texas, *because it will strengthen and extend the Slaveholding interest of the South*"? Will our rights and property be safe under the administration of such a man? Do the friends of James K. Polk thus hold him up at the north to gain the Abolition vote? No, indeed. Beware, Southern men, of your danger, in time.

Cotten Market.—The Cotton market is still in a depressed condition. The prices range now from 4 to 6½ cents. A good deal is going into market, most of which is stored up to await better prices. The crops will doubtless be a very full one.

☞ Let it be borne in mind that the Presidential election takes place in November, next Monday two weeks—the 1st Monday and 4th day of the Month.



DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

[illegible] Preserved!!

"Sound the Timbrel—beat the Drum!
List the cry—We come! we come!!"

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, NEW-JERSEY AND GEORGIA!

With feelings of the most unbounded gratification, we announce that the elections in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Georgia, have resulted in a most brilliant Democratic triumph! Yes, the unterrified Democracy of each of those States have met Federalism and overthrown the monster with terrible slaughter. This settles the Presidential contest beyond all question.

We are too much rejoiced to give the full particulars, if we had room—which we have not. It is sufficient to know that for Henry Clay, all is lost;—for the fourth time—*and the last*—he is disgracefully defeated, and may as well now retire to the shades [illegible] where he can meditate in moody silence upon his many [illegible] rate his unchastened ambition previous to rendering his final account.

We can only give a brief outline of the results of these glorious elections. From all accounts, the whigs never made such efforts before, to carry the day. They bargained and intrigued and coalesced with every faction that would unite with them. They pipe-layed, and cheated in every possible manner—particularly in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey—but all would not do—they were doomed to mortifying defeat, and one from which they never can recover.

We begin first with the Pennsylvania news—news from the old "Keystone":

From the New-York Democrat, Oct. 10.

THE ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

As we predicted on Monday, the city and county of Philadelphia have gone for the Natives by a large majority, owing to the treachery of the whigs, who grossly and shamefully deserted their own men, and went over in a body to the Natives. This corrupt bargain and sale we saw made by one of the whig leaders last Saturday, when we were in Philadelphia, with one of the Native leaders, and it was done with the express proviso that the whigs should support the Native candidates for Mayor, Council, Congress and Legislature, and the Natives, in return, were to run no Governor, and to vote for Markle and Clay.

To such an infamous extent has this traffic been carried by the whigs, that they have destroyed one of their very best men, Edward Joy Morris, who has been working for them like a dray horse all the summer; and in all probability they have sacrificed Joseph Ingersoll in the 2nd district. If so, the whigs are utterly disbanded, and routed horse and foot. They can have no confidence in their own party.—They are beaten, now and forever.

The "Pennsylvanian" of yesterday gives the following account of the election and fully corroborates our view of the question:—

We stated a few days since, that a rumor had obtained circulation and credence in the city and county of Philadelphia, of a bargain having been made between the coons and Native American leaders, by which the coons were to vote for the Native American nominees for Congress in the 1st, 3d, and 4th Congressional districts, for members of State Assembly, and in return, the natives were to vote for the coon nominee for Governor. This bargain, we are sorry to say, was consummated, as will appear by the returns of the election of yesterday.

It is confidently believed that the result of the election will open the eyes of those of the Native Americans who were formerly of the democratic party, and who have constantly professed to adhere to its principles, and will show them the brink on which they stand, and induce them to fall back among their old associates. Nests of them, we are sure, will be found with us in November—we hope all—and have little or no doubt but that we shall then be able to gain in the city and county, notwithstanding the disastrous, results of yesterday a majority for Polk and Dallas.—The majority in yesterday's election in the city and county may be several thousands against us.

City of Philadelphia.—The following is the vote for Governor:—

	Shunk, (D.)	Markle, (W.)	
Newmarket Ward,	345	336	
Cedar,	458	1130	
N. Mulberry,	—	373	maj
L. Delaware,	375	635	
Middle.	349	609	
South,	270	571	
Dock,	269	541	
Walnut,	171	297	
North,	478	925	
Locust,	454	788	
S. Mulberry,	372	688	
U Delaware,	473	479	
Pine,	242	468	
High street,	242	417	
Chestnut,	208	333	
	4717	8778	
Markle's majority.	4.061.		

In the county, Markle's majority will be, perhaps, 2,000.

The whig candidate for Congress in the city, Joseph R. Ingorsoll, is re-elected by a handsome majority, and their legislative and council ticket is no doubt also successful.

In the First Congressional District, L. C. Levin, the Native American candidate, is elected by a large majority. In Moyamensing, the democratic majority is about 100.

In the third district, J. H. Campbell, Native American, is elected to Congress, and probably Jacob Shoerer, their candidate in the fourth district. We have not returns enough to estimate the majority.

The Native American ticket for members of the Legislature in the county, are also successful.

Of the County Commissioner and Auditor, we have not returns enough to decide.

The coons were shouting last night over the vote for Governor, as if they had forgotten that their bargain with the Natives extended no further than Philadelphia.

The Natives, as might be expected, were also rejoicing greatly over their share of the bargain.

The "Spirit of the Times" makes the following comment on the result:—

Union of the Whigs and "Natives"—The result of the election yesterday, in this city and county, may be summed up in a very few words. The federal whigs have carried the city proper, as usual, by a large majority—while, by a regular coalition between them and the "Native" party, the several districts of the county have reversed their usual majorities for the democratic party, and have give majorities for the "Church burners."

This result is to be deplored, but the vote shows